

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

*До 212-ої річниці відкриття  
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## **ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ**

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**ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ**

**міжвузівської конференції молодих вчених та  
студентів**

**МЕДИЦИНА ТРЕТЬОГО ТИСЯЧОЛІТТЯ**

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metabolic syndrome in HIV-infected individuals are high viral load, use of drugs lopinavir/ritonavir and didanosine, increased body weight and levels of Low density lipoproteins (LDL) and/or triglyceride (TG) levels, patient age, and co-infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV). Thus, HCV-infection in HIV-infected individuals is one of the major risk factors for metabolic disorders.

**Materials and methods.** The study of lipid metabolism of blood (total cholesterol (TC), TG, High-density lipoproteins (HDL), LDL) was carried out by the enzymatically-colorimetric method with diagnostic kits from the company "SpainLab" (Spain). The content of Very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) in blood serum was determined by the formula:  $VLDL = TG/5$ . Atherogenic coefficient (AC) was calculated by the formula:  $AC = (TC - HDL) / HDL$ . Statistical analysis was performed using the software package «Statistica for Windows», 8.0.

**Results.** TC in patients of all groups had no significant difference with that of the control group in patients. The patients studied, compared to the control, there was a significant increase of TG, AC, LDL, VLDL and reduction HDL. Significantly higher levels of TG ( $p < 0.001$ ) was observed in patients co-infected with HIV/HCV compared to patients with chronic hepatitis C and HIV separately.

**Conclusion.** 1. The studied patients had lipid metabolism disorders, namely increases in the serum TG, AC, LDL, VLDL and HDL reduction. Significantly higher TG levels ( $p < 0.001$ ) was observed in patients co-infected with HIV/HCV compared to patients with CHC and HIV separately.

**Martynenko A.A.**

**ESTIMATE OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN COMMON TYPES  
OF MICROORGANISMS IN UKRAINE**

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**Introduction.** Antibiotic resistance is a worldwide problem. New forms of antibiotic resistance can cross international boundaries and spread between continents with ease. Many forms of resistance spread with remarkable speed. That's why the aim of this work is to estimate antibiotic resistance of different types of microorganisms in Ukraine.

**Methods.** The results of research of 165 strains of multiresistant cultures of microorganisms isolated from patients in hospitals in Ukraine were carried out. We studied resistance of isolates to antibiotics used for treatment of patients with infection.

**Results and discussion.** Percentage composition of researched 165 strains of multiresistant cultures were: *Acinetobacter baumannii* - 29,1%, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* - 26,1%, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* - 12,7%, *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* - 12,7%, *Enterobacter cloacae* - 7,9%, *E.coli* - 7,4%, *Staphylococcus aureus* - 1,8%, other – 2,3%. Accordingly 64% *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from the wounds were resistant to tseftazidim, 75% - to tsefepimin, 80% - to ciprofloxacin, 92% - to colistin. Strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from blood had

100% resistance to kotrimoksazol, tsyprflokstsyn and in 50% of cases - to piperacillin, tseftazidim, tsefepemin, amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin.

Conclusion. The obtained data show a substantial problems in antibiotic resistance, to avoid them it is necessary to strictly follow the rules of antibiotics prescribing, that will optimize patient care, reduce the cost of hospital stay and avoid undesirable outcomes.

**Movchan Y.O., Boyko V.M.**  
**INDICATORS, WHICH PREDICT THE COURSE OF SHIGELLOSIS**  
**OF CHILDREN**

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**Scientific director Zharkova T.S.**

Great importance in the pathogenesis of infectious diseases has different biologically active substances, the inflammation mediators - cytokines. There are proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory interleukins. These substances regulate immune and inflammatory responses in the condition of infectious pathology. Induction of cytokine synthesis begins at the first stages of pathological process. Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ ) and interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL1 $\beta$ ) have a special importance.

Objectives: to set the value of pro-inflammatory cytokines in the formation of clinical variants of shigellosis among children.

We had observed 126 children aged one month to 3 years with shigellosis. Patients were divided into 3 groups according to the course of the disease. The first group (I) (65 patients) - registered smooth course (SC) of the disease, second group (II) (31 patients)- registered wavy course (WC) and control group (III) consisted of 20 healthy individuals of the similar age group. Concentration of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) –  $\alpha$  and interleukins (IL)- 1 $\beta$  in the blood serum of the children during 1-3 days of the illness ( the acute period), 6-8 days of the illness (the period of recovery in uncomplicated course of shigellosis and period of improvement in wave-like course of shigellosis), 12-14 days of the disease with wave-like course of shigellosis (the period of recovery) was evaluated. For this purpose we used immunosorbent test.

Results: High level of proinflammatory IL at the onset of the disease in all patients were detected. This fact results from the organism's reaction on penetrating pathogenic bacteria and translocating toxin from the gastrointestinal tract into the bloodstream.

The children with uncomplicated course of shigellosis showed levels of IL - 1 $\beta$ , TNF which significantly higher from those of the children with wave-like course of the disease Such difference between indices of proinflammatory IL at the acute period indicated hyporeactivity of the reactions of the organism of the children with wave-like course of shigellosis during the acute period.

We detected decreased level of proinflammatory IL in the patients of the first group (period of recovery), and increased index in the children of the second group (the period of improvement) on 6-8 days of the disease. This indicates

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